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42

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09/772,347	01/29/2001	Jennifer Pearson	003801.P038	2384

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EXAMINER
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HOFFMAN, BRANDON S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2136

DATE MAILED: 06/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/772,347

Applicant(s)

PEARSON ET AL

Examiner

Brandon S. Hoffman

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 April 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-25 are pending in this office action.
2. Applicant's arguments, filed January 31, 2005, with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Drawings***

3. The drawing corrections, filed April 25, 2005, have been considered and are correct.

### ***Rejections***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, and 11-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nazem et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,983,227) in view of Godin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,890,138).

Regarding claims 1, 20, 22, and 24, Nazem et al. teaches a method/system/computer readable medium for maintaining login preference information of users of a network-based transaction facility, the method comprising:

- Communicating user interface information to a client via a communications network, the user interface information including information concerning a plurality of features within the network-based transaction facility and specifying a login interface facilitating user input of login preference information pertaining to each of the plurality of features (col. 5, lines 43-49);
- Receiving the login preference information from the client via the communications network (col. 3, line 59 through col. 4, line 2); and
- Utilizing the login preference information to control user access to any of the plurality of features within the network-based transaction facility via the communications network (fig. 2, ref. num 218).

Nazem et al. does not teach **wherein control is enforced with subsequent login sessions initiated by the user by utilizing the login preference information.**

Godin et al. teaches **wherein control is enforced with subsequent login sessions initiated by the user by utilizing the login preference information** (fig. 11, ref. num 160 and col. 6, lines 60-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine **wherein control in enforced with subsequent login sessions initiated by the user by utilizing the login preference information**, as taught by Godin et al., with the method/system/computer readable medium of Nazem et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications because logging into the network-based transaction facility obtains the already pre-registered information of the bidder to save time on filling out a form consisting of all the personal information required to provide billing and shipping information (see col. 6, lines 60-67 of Godin et al.).

Regarding claim 3, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches comprising storing the login preference information in a database (see fig. 1, ref. num 116 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 4, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches further comprising:

- Initiating a user session upon receiving user login information (see fig. 11, ref. num 160 of Godin et al.);
- Retrieving the login preference information from the database using the user login information (see fig. 1, ref. num 116 of Nazem et al.);
- Storing the login preference information in a session cookie during the user session (see col. 3, lines 15-21 of Nazem et al.);

Art Unit: 2136

- Receiving a user request to access a selected feature of the plurality of features within the network-based transaction facility (see col. 3, line 59 through col. 4, line 2 of Nazem et al.); and
- Utilizing the login preference information in the session cookie when determining whether to require the user to enter user access information before providing user access to the selected feature (see fig. 2, ref. num 218 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 6, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches further comprising:

- Receiving a user request not to use a cookie during user online activity within the network-based transaction facility (this feature can be set in the browser settings as is well known); and
- Retrieving the login preference information from the database when determining whether to require the user to enter user login information before providing user access to a selected feature of the plurality of features within the network-based transaction facility (see fig. 1, ref. num.116 and col. 3, lines 15-21 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 7, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches further comprising:

- Presenting a user interface allowing the user to change the login preference information (see fig. 5A, ref. num 508 of Nazem et al.); and

Art Unit: 2136

- Updating the login preference information in a database (see col. 3, lines 22-35 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 8, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches further comprising:

- Receiving user login information (see fig. 11, ref. num 160 of Godin et al.);
- Determining that the user has previously provided the login preference information (see col. 6, lines 60-67 of Godin et al.); and
- Presenting a welcome user interface including user interface information indicating that the user has previously provided the login preference information (see fig. 3 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 11, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the network-based transaction facility is a network-based auction facility (see abstract of Godin et al.).

Regarding claims 12, 21, 23, and 25, Nazem et al. teaches a method/system/computer readable medium to control access to a network-based transaction facility, the method including:

- Identifying a user associated with a network-based transaction **facility** (col. 3, lines 15-21);

- Identifying stored access preferences associated with the user, the stored access preferences indicating access requirements to each of a plurality of features provided by the network-based transaction facility (fig. 1, ref. num 116); and
- Controlling access to each of the plurality of features in accordance with the stored access preferences (col. 5, lines 50-64).

Nazem et al. does not teach the user **logs into** the network-based transaction facility.

Godin et al. teaches the user **logs into** the network-based transaction facility (fig. 11, ref. num 160).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the user **logs into** the network-based transaction facility, as taught by Godin et al., with the method/system/computer readable medium of Nazem et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications because logging into the network-based transaction facility obtains the already pre-registered information of the bidder to save time on filling out a form consisting of all the personal information required to provide billing and shipping information (see col. 6, lines 60-67 of Godin et al.).



Regarding claim 13, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the controlling comprises implementing different access restrictions to respective features of the plurality of features according to the stored access preferences (see col. 5, lines 50-64 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 14, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the controlling requires selectively requiring user identity verification information to access a first feature of the plurality of features in accordance with the stored access preferences (see col. 11, top section of code of Nazem et al. requires a login, from thereon, a cookie is used to store the login information).

Regarding claim 15, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the user identity verification information comprises a password (it is inherent that a password is used along with the login name.).

Regarding claim 16, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches including communicating a request to the user to determine a set of access preferences pertaining to the plurality of features, and storing a response to the request as the stored access preferences (see col. 5, line 66 through col. 6, line 12 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 17, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the request comprises a user interface via which the user composes the response (see fig. 5A, ref. num 508 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 18, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the user interface comprises a markup language document (see col. 2, lines 44-48 of Nazem et al.).

Regarding claim 19, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches wherein the plurality of features includes any one of a group comprising sell, bid, chat, feedback, account information, personalization, tracking and financial features (see fig. 5A and 5B of Nazem et al., stock quotes, personalized weather, etc.).

Claims 2, 5, 9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nazem et al. (USPN '227) in view of Godin et al. (USPN '138), and further in view of My Yahoo (Wayback Machine 1998-12-12).

Regarding claim 2, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 1, above. However, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. does not teach wherein the login preference information indicates whether a user password should be remembered for each of the plurality of features.

My Yahoo teaches wherein the login preference information indicates whether a user password should be remembered for each of the plurality of features (page 1, left side, checkbox for 'Remember my ID & Password').

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine an option for remembering the login preferences for each of the plurality of feature, as taught by My Yahoo, with the method of Nazem et al./ Godin et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications because this saves the user time from logging in each time they access the page, especially when the user has a home machine that no one else uses.

Regarding claim 5, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches all the limitations of claims 1, 3, and 4, above. However, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. does not teach wherein the login preference information is stored in the session cookie in a secured manner.

My Yahoo teaches wherein the login preference information is stored in the session cookie in a secured manner (page 3, 'Secure').

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the login preference information is stored in a secured manner, as taught by My Yahoo, with the method of Nazem et al./ Godin et al. It would

have been obvious for such modifications because the preference information contains sensitive data, which would be desirable to be kept secret and secure.

Regarding claim 9, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 1, above. However, Nazem et al. as modified by Godin et al. does not teach including always requiring a user password for any feature involving display of user personal information.

My Yahoo teaches including always requiring a user password for any feature involving display of user personal information (page 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine always requiring a password for displaying personal information, as taught by My Yahoo, with the method of Nazem et al./ Godin et al. It would have been obvious for such modifications in the case that remember my password was previously checked, and a usurper were to gain access to the computer, the usurper would be able to gain access to the personal information. By making a password required, this prevents the problem.

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Nazem et al./ Godin et al. in view of My Yahoo teaches wherein the user personal information includes any one of a group

Art Unit: 2136

comprising credit card information and registration information (see col. 6, lines 23-26 of Nazem et al.).

### ***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon S. Hoffman whose telephone number is 571-272-3863. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 - 5:00. However, my new office number will be 571-272-3863 after our October move.

Art Unit: 2136

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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